the had been compelled to appoint or retain a Captain Genoral ef a province who was not devoted to him, he took good care that his second in command abould be of his own opinions, and ready "decorousiy" to arrest his superior as soon as it seemed advisable for the interests

superior as soon as it seemed advisable for the interests of his patron.

From Arragon, although the thiegraph is now at work, we have no news of the slightest interest. Troops must be arriving near Saragossa, and the trace of five days must shortly expire, so we may expect to hear something decisive very shortly. It is said that the Saragossans have dug ditches and made other preparations indicative of an intention obstinately to defend themselves, but it is still hoped that when they become acquaint dwith all that has passed, and that the rest of Spain, with insignificant exceptiones, has submitted to the government, they will will not prolong a resistance which may lead to much bloodshed, but hardly to their ultimate triumph. The Madrid correspondence of the Hants, supplied by a person in the confidence of the Spansh government, and which may be considered as more than semi-official, and as redefiting presty exactly the leelings and opinious of the government of the day, whatever its political complexion, contains the following lines:—

M. Olozag and the first secretary of the Embassy at Faris have given in their resignations. It is unknown is that the resignation of M. Olozaga has given rise to hest tations and a accilations which prove now much his merit is appreciated, and of what importance his services are.

It is no secret here that the resignations of Senor Olo

rincer its appreciated, and of what importance his services are.

It is no secret here that the resignations of Senor Olozaga and of the Secretary of Embassy, Senor Espana, were sert in on the very first news of the events at Madrid, but that (although much more than the aces sary time has since claps d) to reply has been received the Park entropin General O'Donnell. The alleged offered the Park entropin General O'Bonnell. The alleged offered the Park entropin General O'Bonnell. The alleged offered the Park but I yester day informed to probable that it was decided an Narva's made it uppear probable that it was decided an Narva's made it uppear probable that it was decided to the Duke of Valonica The Feeling here seems to be that the probabilities are in favor of Seour Glaraga's resignation being refused, and of his heing requested to retain his post. There are various reasons for this belief. Independently of the impossibility of Inding him a successors at once of equal ability and equally familiar with the state of the relations between the French and Spanish governments, and of the various questions paning be the progressive—and of this there now appears to be of the progressive—and of this there now appears to be of the progressive—and of this there now appears to be of the progressive—and of this there now appears to be of the progressive—and of this there now appears to be of the progressive—and of this there now appears to be of the progressive—and of this there now appears to be of the progressive—and of this there now appears to be of the progressive—and of this there now appears to be of the progressive—and of this there now appears to be of the progressive—and of this there now appears to be of the progressive—and of this there now appears to be of the progressive—and an interesting the progresi

is profered services, dashes, like some flerce all in the arona, at each of his adversaries in turn, and hen passing, content with his prawess, complacently one passing, content with his prawess, complacently one passing, content with his prawess, complacently one passing, the same a report that those is dissension tween her and her former champion and ally. Negceting, however, the mere personalities the article consins, and abstaining from conjectures as to its origin, I way dwell a moment on its concluding passages, in hich the Assembles puts itself in direct opposition with we rewes lately expressed in the Moniteur.

"If Marshal O'Dunnell wishes the service he has just endered to his country to hear truits without new langes becoming necessary—if he wishes to be himself mething else than a man of transition, he must profit y the trials through which Spain has passed of late cars, and distrust too vague or two clastic programmes. Peace can be restored to Spain only by a sincere refers to the ideas of order, and by the complide abandon-tent of a policy the inevitable consequences of which we revealed themselves. We think we know that such the desire of the Queen. The energy she has shown in ce of the insurrection, after having supported, not with the distribution, after having supported, not with the distribution of the proceeding regime, has wakened in all hearts those sentiments of idelity and syally which ally themselves, in true spaniards, to their ment wishes to assure its triumph, it is in these sentiments that it must reck strength and duration. Bet it renounce those intents that it must reck support—it is there that it must be the true of the proceeding regime, has well as this price only that it is in conciliate, without exception of party, all honest men, and that it will consoli late a victory.

In these few lines there is a great deal advanced, or,

difficult eminence to which recent events have elevated him.

M. Turgot has addressed to the French government a highly favorable report on the state of affairs in Spain, and on the prospects of the government. He coes not leave his port for the present.

[Prom the Madrid papers, July 26.]

The Gastue published—I. The number of laws relative to pensions granted by the Cortes; 2. A royal decree, appointing M. Antonio Gil y Zarata Under Secretary of State of the Ministry of the Interior; 3d. Another decree. dr missing General Ruis from the post of Captain General of Gallicis; and 4. A decree conferring on General Maria Vassalo, as a recompense of his loyal conduct during the recent events in Gallicia, the Grand Cross of the Royal Order of Charless III.

Queen Isabella has celebrated, as usual, the anniversary of the birthday of her mother, Queen Maria Christina.

General Serrano Bedoya, ex-Captain General of Madrid,

Christina.

General Serrano Bedoya, ex-Captain General of Madrid, had been ordered into quarters at Espinar.

Brigadier Cervino had been appointed Military Governor of Guadalajara, a post of much importance at this memert, on account of the operations about to commence in Arragon.

in Arragon.

We find in the Madrid Gazette the following intelligence

mement, on account of the operations about to commone in Arragon.

We find in the Madrid Gazette the following intelligence from the provinces:—

Malaga has pronounced, the civil Governor, Domingo Veio, having placed himself at the head of the movement. The Beputy Commander of Granada writes, on the 22d, that several chiefs and officers of the garrison of Malaga, who remained faithful to the government, had arrived in that city. The 2d battalino of Arragon, the greatest part of the artillery, and a detachment of the civic guard had retired into the castle, the commander of the royal troops, after proclaiming martial law, threatened to bombard the town if the junta maintained its decision. This energetic attitude produced the desired effect. The carabineers had left Malaga, with their chiefs, for Estepona, being toki that Granada had likewise pronounced. The Captain General ad interim had since ordered them to join him at Granada, where they were expected on the 2dth. The Almoria mail, dustome days, has arrived, but brings no news. A column, temposed of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, had left Vale tela for Villaverde, where Brigadier Damato is concentrating forces to operate against Tencel, which had declared against the government. Notwithstanding the disarmament of the Kational Guard of Seville, some disturbances tock place on the 23d at the gates of the city. Some of the revolters were killed, and order was restablished.

The Messager de Bayonne, July 29, contains an article on the subject of the affairs at Saragossa, in which it calls in question the correctness of the accounts published by the Paris Montlew, and maintains that things are much more unfavorable to the insurgents at Saragossa, than they are represented by the official journal. It says:—

Spain is the country of mystery and of unforescen events, and never has she so well justified her reputation in that respect as on the procession. The Parisian press, all the information of which depends on a wire, which has been cut at Saragossa, is comple

A TOTAL CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROP During the last three weeks we have not hesitated to predict the complete everthrow of representative insultations in Spain, and to caution the public against believing that the insurgent towns were about to save the constitution: but we have heeitated very much to explain that infailible and irresistable conclusion to which such events lead, test we should be regarded as intrusive in a matter of settled opinion. We have our own deep-seated and well-considered convictions upon many topics, but we have no wish to force them upon public attention. What we believe about Spain is this, first, that the success of O'lonnell was unovable; and, secondly, that the cause of the success is that terrible engine which has ever been employed for the destruction of freedom, we mean, of course, a standing army. And we have a notion, and though our country men may continue to resist this belief, not a single man in the British empire will have the course to come forward and challenge its truth. "Nations," said Volney, "thave been awayed by prejudice and ignorance. They have seconded the perversity of their rulers, and they have bestowed upon them a standing military force which has only aggrivated their slavery." And as this is previsely what has happened in Spain, we had no difficulty, and we needed little foreight to predict that O'Donnell would disboard the National Guard, overthrown the liberty of the press, and take away the legislative chambers of his country. The standing army gave the Austrian government this power in 1840; in 1851 it enabled the President of the republic to effect his purpose in France, during the last half century it has strengthened the autor-ray of the Rossian empire; and in England it so much dazdes the eye of the Queen, the parliament, and the people as to render all attemps at reform feeble and frailtiess. Bit in the United States, where the standing army system is not an institution, or in Switzerland and some northern States of Europe where it is it is barely tolerated, public liberty is the my

MOVEMENTS OF THE FRENCH ARMY TOWARDS THE FRONTIER.

[Correspondence of London News.]

The journals of the south of France are filled with paragraphs relating to movements of troops. The 92d regiment is expected at Toulouse on the 30th of the mouth, and will go into cantonments outside the town. The 20th battailon of foot Charaeurs, which was at first ordered to leave the northern camp for the army at Paris, has sub-

acquently been attached to General Lafontaine's division, and has received the route for Carcassone. This fact, coming so rapidly after Marsha' Byra guay d'Hillier's apeech to the troops at Boulougne, shows the probability of that meeting again to which the Marshal referred as an object of hope, being soon accomplished. The Observed de Marseille says that the 57th of the line, which left a few days ago for the Spanish frontier, is to be replaced there by the 18th Regiment, which will come all the way from St. Omer by railway. The Journal des Pyreness Orientales says that a liying division is being organized at Carcasaone, under the orders of Gen Latontaine. It will consist of several regiments of cavairy and trailities," these troops will be sent either by way of the densestation. infaptry. In case, says this journal, of "certain eventualities," these troops will be sent either by way of the
department of the?! reness Orentales or the Ariege, to the
Pyrenean frontier, in order to "protect French territory."
The "seventualities" which can require such large forces as
are now assembling at Carcassone, Bayonne, Toulouse,
and other places, to protect the French soil, might be
thought to be very remote. But in the view of the
French government there must be some most pressing
call for an army in the neighborhood of the Pyrenees, or
it would never expose the troops to the suffering and loss
entailed by long marches in the dog days. The railways
cannot suffice to carry all that are wanted, and many
regiments have tramped very long distances on foot. It
is a fact to be observed that changes of quarters are
never made at this time of the year without urgent ne
case ity.

THE LATEST. THE LATEST.

never made at this time of the year without urgent necessity.

THE LATEST.

ORDER RESTORED IN BARCELONA—THE QUEEN'S CAUSE TRIUMPHANT—EXECUTION OF INSURGENTS. [From the Paris Moniteur, July 21-]

From the French Consui to his Excellency the Minister of Foreign affairs:—

BERGELONA, July 22-3 P. M.

Order continues to reign at Barcelona. The whote of Caialonia is in the power of the Queen's troops. The militia of Girona, like the militia in other localities, give up their arms, disperse, and return to their homes.

From the French Ambavsador to his Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs:—

Madun, July 30, 1856.

The authority of the government of the Queen is recognized throughout the whole of Spain, with the exception of the interior of the town of Saragossa. Important intelligence is hourly expected.

From the French Consul to his Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs:—

St. Schastlan, July 30, 1866.

By a despatch dated this day, General Fehague an nounces that General Dulce is at La Muela, two leagues from Saragossa. There is no news.

The Monitur also publishes the following:—

Private despatchos from Madrid, dated July 29, forwarde 1 by telegraph bring the subjoined intelligence:—

All the provinces of Spain recognize the authority of the government except Saragossa. The resistance shown by some localities in the centre, and in the east, only lasted till sufficient time had elapsed to dissipate the mis apprehensions which had given hopes of success to the insurgents. The disarmament of the mittla has everywhere taken place, and the army shows itself valiant and loyal. Tee government is occupied in replacing weak or negligent officials, without distinction of party. The Queen seeks for union and activity in every branch of the public administration. The correspondence of the French journals is said to be in general incorrect, and what it says of the atrength of the insurrection at Saragosea exagersted. The reports set or foot of discord and disunion in the Cabinet are totally devoid of foundation. M

sny dimensions, however oppressive.

Mr. Smith O'Brien.

Mr. Smith O'Brien bad addressed the following letter to Mr. J. F. Maguire, M. P.:—

DRONOLAND, July 22, 1856.

My Dian Sm.—I have for some time felt an anxious desire to offer my best acknowledgments to those members of the House of Commons who, during the last and present session of Parliament, exerted themselves to procure my restoration to irreland; but I have found some difficulty in determining what would be the most to me that there can be no occasion more appropriate than the moment of my return to my native land; and as you were one of those who were most earnest in this endeavor, and have also command of a journal which will enable you to give publicity to my sentiments, i shall feel obliged if you will become the organ for conveying my thanks to those with whom you co-operated.

From the bour of my imprisonment until the present moment, I shave carefully abstained from soliciting any favor from the British government, or any mitigation of the peaalities which I incurred in 1848. Hazing done what I considered to be my duty, I could not express contrision. It therefore seemed to me becoming to remain entirely passive, and to submit without repining to the consequences of an attempt which may have been ill judged, but which was prompted by the purest motives. At the same time, I have not felt my self in duty bond to deprecate on the part of others the expression of sympathy which seemed to me to be so highly honorable to those who entertained it—even though that sympathy was evinced in the form of solicitation.

As there has been little disposition to underrate the mental sufferings, privations, and pecuniary losses which I and my family have sustained, I shall now speak only of the circumstances by which we have been consoled. It will always be to us a subject of pleasing and grateful recollection to remember that, from the hour of my conviction to the day of my return, my own countrymen, without distinction of classes, creeds, or parties, have exhibited deep solicitude respecting my fate, and from thinh to time have manifested this solicitude in the manner which seemed to them most conducive to my deliverance from impriforment and exits. Nor has this sympathy been confined to Ireland. Even in Van Dieman's Land I experienced on the part of English and Scietch, as well as of Irish colonis s, the greatest possible kindness—kindness whica I can never forget—whilst in Victoria and in New South Wales my liberation from Van Dieman's Land I in 1842 ave occasion to an address of congratulation from New York, which appears to larve embodied the sentiments of a great majority of the inhabituates of one of the largest capitals of the world.

I have been informed also that, during the present spring, an address to the Queen (which I have not as yet seed) was carried by the legislature of Canada by w

world with a view to assist in rescaing me from captivity.

During the session of 1855 I was apprised that one hundres and forty members of Parliament memorialized the Prime Minister in favor of my unconditional return. Upon analyzing the list of their names I discovered that it contained a unjority of the representatives of Ireland, among whom were to be found some who would have asked no other favor from a British Minister, and several whose views respecting the political interests of Ireland are diametrically opposed to those which I enteriam as well as others who have been in the habit of supporting the which administration. I found also in this list pnering the whose distinguished of the English and Stotch mem of the most distinguished of the English and Stotch mem bers, amongst whom, indiscriminately, were men belonging to the several parties which divided the arena opolitical contention. To all who have expressed sympands and account of the subject tender my acknowledgements; an

The following			w the	Buctust	ous to	COB
sols since the	-For		_	-For	Accoun	-
July. I	ow't. His	gh't. Cto	00. 1	Low't.	High't.	Clas.
Sat. 26 1	1636 9	194 19			95%	95%
Mon. 28	25% 9	534 9	536	95	95%	
Tites. 29 !	1534 9			95%		9534
Wed 30	95 % B	5% 9				25%
August.	963, 9	6% 0	5%	90 16	05%	953
Friday 1 !	9816 9	5% 9	514	9534	95%	95%
Foregn sect	rities h	ave on	y heen	opera	ted in	to I
m. derate exter	and p	rices of	all the	eaging	stocks	have

the most correct loca of the market, but the ex-tent of cash operations to-day was hardly sufficient even for that purpose. We notice several sales of leading stocks, seller four and twelve months. For the purpose of showing that present prices, not-withstanding the recent decline, are much inflated compared with those current in November last, we annex a comparative statement:— Nov. 7, 1855. Aug. 13, 1866. umberland Coal ..... Cumberland Coal 21
Eric Railroad 41
Harlom Railroad 19
Harlom Railroad 78
Nichigan Central Railroad 81
Nichigan Southern Railroad 84
Uleveland and Fitaburg Railro ad 85
Raien and Chiengo Railroad 10
Heveland and roledo Railroad 61
Diesgo and Rock Island Railroad 84
Parton Company 19
Tennsylvania Coal Company 96

the supply, and tend materially to a permanent de-crease in market value. Very low prices would un-doubtedly bring in purchasers for certain stocks, but the inducements must be very great to attract new times the bulls bleed at every pore, and the deple-tion frequently uses many of them up. In such times the bears reap their barvest. While Wall street is in a panic, they remain caim as a summer's merning, unaffected by the wreck and ruin going on about them, and regardless of the desperation and despair depicted in the faces of their opponents. Sellers of stocks act upon a fixed belief in the utter rottenness of railroad stocks generally. They be-lieve that in most of these works the progress of decay and depreciation is going on at a rate that must, at no distant day, make them unproductive, and that as investments they will be utterly worthless. With mismanagement, competition, decay, depreciation, dishonesty, damages, and a dozen more causes all operating at all times, with more or less force and effect, it is not strange that the market value of the stock is gradually settling down. It is well known that railroad companies have gone on for years paying regular semi-annual dividends without earning more than one-half the annual payments. Such things have been shown and exposed, and they are known to exist where they have not been officially exposed. The history of New England railroads is enough to destroy confidence in such investments, and those who do not take warning in time will lose the bulk of their investments in that class of securities. There are, we are happy to say, grand exceptions to the rule; for good, sound, productive railroads are the excep-tions; but they are so few and far between that it requires the nicest discrimination to determine—to separate the wheat from the chaff—to tell whether the dividends paid are real or bogus. The doubt and denger attending this class of stocks deter many At the second board there was a very active

At the second board there was a very active market. Prices, however, receded, and at the close the tendency downward was decided. Erie fell off per cent; Chicago and Rock Island, †; Reading, †; Canton Company, †. We hear of a good many outside orders to sell, and parties who last year at at this time were large holders and large buyers of stocks, are now sellers on time for lower prices This shows that the mainstay to the market is gone, and that there is nothing left but the internal power of the street to sustain prices. One operator sold at the second board to-day 4,00) shares of Eric Railroad stock, principally at seller thirty days. This stock is supposed to be a portion of that purchased some time since on foreign account, at prices con-siderably above those now current. All the big houses are unloading, and the stock will soon be distributed among the weakest speculators.

Money was in very active demand in Wall street

to-day. The supply was comparatively more limited than it has been for months. Some of the strongest houses were in the market as borrowers. The subtreasury collected in the first three days \$1,079,393. and paid out \$386,488, showing a gain in that time of \$692,905. The remaining three days will not be so large, but the total gain for the week, over disbursements, will not be much under one million of

The Manhattan Life Insurance Co. have declared semi-annual dividend of six per cent.

The earnings of the Eric Rairoal Company for the month of July 1856, amounted to \$181,582 31
Same month in 1856. \$372,917 33 Increase ......\$109,474 08

The Assistant Treasurer reports to-day, as fol-Paid to Treasury account \$335,768 62
Received " 348,249 07
Relance " 9,748,128 89
Paid on disbursing checks 22,034 85

The warrants entered at the Treasury Department, Washington, on the 11th inst., were as fol-

Albert H. Nicolay's regular semi-weekly auction sale of stocks and bonds will take place to-norrow,

(Thursday,) at half past 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Among the securities to be offered are \$20,000 of the Lake Eric, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad second mortgage bonds. A sinking fund of one and a half per cent on the amount of these bands is appropriated from the net earnings of the road for the ultimate redemption of this issue. The Tole o and Illinois, and Lake Eric, Wabash-and St. Louis Railroad companies have been consolidated into one company, under the name of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad. The road is now open to Lafayette, (202 miles,) and by the 1st of October the whole line (242 miles) will be completed. Thus far \$9,000,000 have been expended on the line, and only \$600,000 more is required to complete the road, which amount is already provid-

The shipments, says the Oswego Times, by capal. at that port, of a few leading articles, since the opening of navigation to August 1, for two seasons.

1855.   1855.   19315   1931	1856. 160,404 24,612 1,780,482 1,395,171 131,694 2,250 220,502 33,202,895	Total
The canal toils collected during the s were:— 1855. May. \$27,769 35 June \$1,064 76 July \$33,297 67	1856, \$31,212 72 68,415 29 64,361 52	Native Ceylon coffee. 12 a 12½ four months, Maracaibo do 11½ a 12½ Laguayra do 11½ a 11½ St. Domingo do 11½ a 11½ For Rio coffee there has been a fair demand since my last report; quotations unchanged, but prices on the whole abow an upward tendency. Yesterday Rio dates
Total	\$162,047 58 93,031 78 \$69,017 75	of 2d ult. were received, and the circomstance of prices there having been maintained under the unfavorable accounts from our market, is generally considered as tavorable to the course of the article here.  WM. SOUTT, Codes Broker.

In November, last year, when many of the above coinage at the New Orleans branch mint for the named dividend paying stocks were three months ne arer dividend day than at present, we find they month of July:ruies' in the market from three to seven per cent below current rates. In November last there was not near so much stock on the market as at present. The operations in Wall street since that time have brought out a good deal of stock, and it is all in the hands of the brokers. The operations of the fall months this year will without doubt largely increase doubtedly bring in purchasers for certain stocks, but the inducements must be very great to attract new buyers. There is such an active demand for capital for regular business purposes, that no one outside of Wall street has the means or the time to engage in stock speculations. Nearly the whole of the enormous transactions at the Board of Brokers reported today, were between the members for their cwp account. There is no outside demand, and the probability of there being any is very poor. Until capital accumulates in the banks to the credit of the commercial chasses—until business becomes so dail that there is no employment for money in the legitimate channels of trade—until cutsiders, for the want of something—until prices get low enough to reduce the risk of buying to an ordinary business operation, there can be no heip for present holders—no absorption that will reduce the immense load of stocks pressing upon the market. More than one half of the largest operators in Wall street are bears—are large sellers of stocks. The number of holders is therefore centracted, and that makes the burden still more difficult to carry. So long as the bank expansion continued, and money was abundant—so long as it was easy to hypothecaste stocks at moderate margins—it was not difficult to carry them, or keep up prices; but the times have changed and there is a still greater change yet to come. A tight money market must scatter stocks like chaff. No one wants to, and no one can, hold them. No one will lend on them, and those which have tolethen go out at any sacrifice. In such times the bulls bleed at every pore, and the depletion frequently uses many of them up. In such times the bulls bleed at every pore, and the depletion frequently uses many of them up. In such times the bulls bleed at every pore, and the depletion frequently uses many of them up. In such times the bulls bleed at every pore, and the depletion frequently uses many of them up. In such times the bulls bleed at every pore, and the depletion frequently uses man Total coinage—1.080,000 piecea......\$218,000 

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 15-6 P. M BERADSTUSYS \*Flour-Owing to light receipts, the mar-

in prices.

Breadstures Ffour—Owing to light receipts, the market was pretty well supported at about the cloring rates of yesterday. The sales embraced about 7,000 a 5,000 bbls, at about the following quotations:

Common to good State.

Common to good State.

Common to good Machigan.

5 50 a 55 86

Common to good Ohio.

5 50 a 6 15

Extra State.

5 90 a 6 15

Extra State.

5 90 a 6 15

Extra Ohio.

6 30 a 7 60

Southerm mixed to good brands.

7 25 a 7 75

Bo. fancy and extra.

7 45 a 8 75

Canadian superfine and extra.

6 10 a 100

Choice extra Georgeown, Richmond City

Mills and St. Louis.

8 00 a 9 00

Haxail and Gallegos.

10 50 a 10 10 55

Canadian flour was in light stock and more firmly held.

The sales embraced about 500 bbls. at quotations. Southern was in better demand. Sales of 5,000 a 4 600 bbls, were reported at about the quotations given above. Rye flour was firm at 50 a 55. Corn meal was quiet at 33 75 for Jersey, and 34 12½ for Brandywine. Wheel was well supported at yesterday's prices, and for choice white, in small lots, a trille high
er rates were obtained. The sales embraced and and a shales inclinding good to choice had an and a shales inclinding good to choice and white Southern at 31 60 a 8 16 8 and some lots of choice had white Southern at 31 50 a 8 16 8 and some lots of choice do at \$1 60 a 16 5 8 and some lots of choice do colored;

FRESCITS.—Rates for grain to Liverpool were firmer, and engagements of about 75.000 a 80.000 bushels wheat were taken at 75.4d., and a bin of about 10.000 bushels, in bulk, at 7d., and 1,500 carrels flour were engaged at 1s. 45.4d., and 120 tons logwood at 20s. To London 2s. 6d. was demanded for flour; oticake was at 28s., in oulk, and 27s. 6d. in bags. To Havre flour was engaged at 10, grain at 15. while ashes, rice, wood, &c., were unchanged. To Bremen 100 barrels of a-bos were engaged at 17s. 6d. To California rates were quiet at 27 ½c. per foot measurement.

HAY.—Sales of about 1,000 bales were made at 60c. a 66c. per 100 lbs.

Hors.—The sales were unimportant, and the market for choice Eastern and Western was steady at 9c. to 12c. Law.—The beabsone of sales prices were nominal.

NAVAL SYONES.—The advanced views of holders checked sales, and the transactions were moderate. Holders demanded full prices. Spirits, rosin and turpentiae has gone up at Wilmington, N. C. A sale of 300 bbls.

Otts.—Linked continued in good demand, with sales of 600 a 800 gallons. Engins and American at 90c. cash, and sold from store at the same rate. 15,000 ibs. paim oil, duty praid, sold at 9½c. Whale and spirm oil with ferriance of importance.

Provinces.—Perk—Prices were lower, but the market

duty paid, solid at 9%C. Whale and sperm, whether crude or manufactured, were without change of importance.

Provisions —Pork—Prices were lower, but the market displayed more activity. The sales embraced about 700 a 816 bbls., including mess, which ranged from \$19.50 a 516 65% and \$19.75. Gostig at \$19.62%; and prime at \$17.62% at \$17.75. Beef was unchanged, with sales of about abo bbls., including country prime at \$7.3.87.37%, and mess do. at \$8.25 a \$9.50, and repacked Western at \$5.15 a \$11. Prime mess was nominal at \$14 a \$15. Beef hams were wanted at \$15 a \$17. Cut meats were quiet and rather easier. Lard continued firm, with small sales of prime at 12½C. a 13c. Butter was in fair cemand at 14c. a 18c. a 18c. for Ohio, and at 18c. a 23c. for good daries of State. Common to prime cheese ruled from to a 18c.

Shirts—Sales of were reported at 3½C. a 4½C.

Shirts—Sales of were reported at 1½C., and 130 begs piniento at 11½C.

Shirt—There has been a considerable movement in the article at this port during the past week. The reported heavy exports from Liverpool for July, for this port, had a depressing effect upon this market up to the first of the present mount, and if was difficult to effect sales. Within the past week, however, dealers and outside speculators crome into the market and purchased up most of the cargoes now on the way, chiefly at \$5c. a \$8c. for coarse and 130c. a 155c. for Jaliney & D'Orsey and Marshall's fire. Since then holders bave advanced their pretensions and are firm at 30c.; white for the last shipment from Liverpool some of them would not name a price.

Synaxs—The sales emprace 1 about 500 a 600 bhds, Cuba muscovado, chiefly at \$5c. a \$2c., and 40 hhds. Porto Rice at 9.5c.

Cuba muscovado, chiefly at 8%c. a 8%c., and 40 hhds. Forto Rico at 9%c.

Tattow.—Sales of 25,000 a 30,000 lbs. Western were made at 10%c.

The Basany Trade.—The speculative feeling in brandies still continuos; the buyers, however, have confined thetrzelves principally the standard brands of Rochelle. The movement seems now to be lending towards the Cochacs and fine sorts, of which there is a great scarcity in hand. The stocks in first hands in France, it is said, have been reduced by the draughts upon them, in consequence of four successive failures in the vintage.

Stock of Rio coffee August 5, 1846, bags.

80,123
Received since to date.

72.498

The following is a statement of the deposits and